

# 'L' WRECK CASUALTIES DUE TO WOODEN CARS, SAYS HYLAND

closed. The rear guard of the first train was Lewis Jacobson, who said he noticed the train behind coming along at normal speed. He thought it was dangerous because of the wet tracks.

Passengers in the second train said the locomotive made a frantic effort to apply the brakes, which did not work well. In the crash the rear car of the front train was telescoped about seven feet.

When the firemen came ladders were raised and thirty or forty passengers of the second train, including a few women and children, were helped to the street.

The rear car of the front train leaped outward against the guard rail, and some thought it would have fallen to the street but for the strength of the rail.

The blockade extended far north of 67th Street. At the stations the ticket offices issued blockade passes good on any subway, L or surface line for transfer of passengers going south.

The coach of the rear car of the first train was ripped from its rear trucks and telescoped into the first car of the second train. One hundred persons aided in straightening out the tangle of twisted iron and wood. Acetylene torches were used to separate the fused iron.

Southbound service was operated to Ninth Street and the trains are switched to the north bound tracks and shuttled to City Hall and South Ferry. Northbound service on the elevated was resumed at 3 o'clock.

The passengers had to make their way out of the train and walk along the L structure to the stations where they could find exit to the street levels.

The tie-up affected not only elevated trains but surface cars. Street cars had to be rerouted and there was a rush for the subway. While hundreds waited at elevated stations further down town for trains that did not come.

Mortimer Moran lives at No. 2425 Madison Avenue, The Bronx, and is married.

## PART OF FIFTH DIVISION ARRIVES ON BIG CRUISER

Three Other Transports Bring Officers and Men of A. E. F. to New York.

The cruiser South Dakota and the transport Panaman, first to arrive of several transports scheduled for today, docked at either side of Pier 14, Hoboken, this afternoon with a total of 2,882 officers and enlisted men of the A. E. F.

The forty officers and 732 enlisted men who came in on the South Dakota from Brest belong to the 1st and 2d Battalions of the 11th Infantry and made up the vanguard of the 5th Division, more of whom will be in later to-day on the Aquitania. These men went over in March, 1918 and distinguished themselves in the St. Mihiel and in the Meuse-Argonne offensives. The detachment was commanded by Major Benjamin F. Wimer of Terra Haute. Among them were fifteen D. S. Cs and one Croix de Guerre.

Major Vandy M. Williams of Green-the Panaman, which left St. Nazaire on July 3 with 3,325 officers and enlisted men including two service battalions. Eighty per cent of the enlisted men on the Panaman were colored.

The transports Iowa, with 1,898 men, and the transport St. Louis, with 3,548 officers and enlisted men from Brest, docked this afternoon in Brooklyn. Other transports due to arrive to-day are the Plattsmouth, with 3,164 from Brest and the Dakotah with 1,841 from St. Nazaire.

## LUSK COMMITTEE CAN USE PAPERS OF RAND SCHOOL

Justice McAvoy Vacates Temporary Restraining Order Keeping Documents From Attorney General and Others.

Supreme Court Justice McAvoy today vacated the temporary writ of prohibition issued Thursday restraining the Attorney General of the State, the Lusk Legislative Committee and others from using documents seized in the raid on the Rand School and the bookstore at the school.

Deputy Attorney General Berger appeared before Justice McAvoy in chambers late yesterday afternoon to apply for a vacation of the temporary writ on the ground that it unconstitutionally prohibited State officials and bodies from functioning.

The decision permits the Attorney General and the Lusk Committee to make such use of the papers as they may see fit in the inquiry into Bolshevism until the matter of a permanent injunction is argued before Justice McAvoy Tuesday.

As the matter stands now the application of E. John Block, attorney for the school, is according to Mr. Berger, merely a notice of motion.

## MANY ROBBED AS PRISONER FLEES GOVERNOR'S ISLAND

Extra guards were placed at the Governor's Island landing at the Barge Office to-day and all passes were scrutinized with unusual care to effect the capture of John B. Manning, a long-term prisoner at the Barge Office.

Manning, who was under a six-year sentence after thirty-two court-martial convictions, including theft and escaping from confinement, had served two years of his sentence and his behavior was such that he was detailed as an assistant to the guard over working parties from the prison in Quartermaster's Warehouse No. 1.

The lockers of civil employees were raided to-day, and a hat, coat, a pair of shoes and small sums of money taken.

## SUPREME COUNCIL IS DETERMINED TO PUNISH EX-KAISER

Other War Criminals Cannot Be Tried Unless That Is Done, Official Opinion.

PARIS, July 19 (Associated Press).

The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference has taken no action concerning the punishment of the former German Emperor and has not even considered the report from the commission on responsibilities, which does not favor the Peace Conference allowing Field Marshal von Hindenburg or any one else to be substituted for the former monarch.

The Council appears to be firm in the conviction which is held by military circles of the Entente Powers that William Hohenzollern must be punished, as it would be impossible to secure the punishment in Germany of military, naval and civil officials who are charged with atrocities if the former Emperor is exempted. A list of these officials and officers is to be supplied the German Government soon.

The Council's appointment of Gen. E. H. Allenby of the British Army to the duty of adjusting differences between the Greek and Italian forces in Asia Minor is regarded as the best means of disposing of friction there because it is believed the Turks will be impressed by the united action of the Allies. It is hoped the Greeks and Italians will withdraw behind lines which Gen. Allenby will outline and that the Turks will cease hostilities when they realize that the Italians and Greeks are not in charge of the occupation of Asia Minor.

The problem of the forces of occupation in the Rhineland Province, arising from the withdrawal of a majority of the British and American troops, was considered yesterday by the Council. The question of principles involved has been settled and all that remains to be decided upon is the exact number of effective and the proportion of the force of occupation to be provided by each of the Allies. Marshal Foch's plan may serve as a basis for the settlement of this question.

The Council also discussed the disposition of 240,000 Russian prisoners of war who are still in Germany. These prisoners were held by Germany at the request of the Allies after the armistice and have been fed at the expense of the Entente Powers.

As many of them are badly infected with Bolshevism, Poland and other countries through which they would go on their way back to Russia have objected to giving them passage for fear of Bolshevism propaganda. The Council to-day was unable to reach a decision without further information concerning the military phases of the situation, and deferred the question to its military advisers for a report.

The Council received a protest from the Sheikh of Aldin, Asia Minor, concerning the proposed evacuation of the Turkish provinces which the Greek army is alleged to have committed upon Turkey in the neighborhood of that city when they landed there. It was decided to send a mission of military officers to investigate the charge. The American delegation will cable to Washington for instructions before announcing whether it will send representatives with the mission.

## CHICAGO FIREMEN STRIKE, LEAVING CITY IN DANGER

Engineers and Assistants Walk Out After Demands for More Pay Are Refused.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Every engineer and his assistant in the Chicago Fire Department walked out at 8 o'clock this morning in accordance with a decision reached yesterday after the city had declined to meet the demands of the men for higher wages.

Two hundred and fifty city employees were affected by the walkout. The walkout created a grave situation in the matter of protection from fire throughout the city.

All the men who left their posts tendered their resignations to their superior officers before walking out. The fire fire logs stationed in the river are not affected. Fire Alarm Fire Chief Buckley said substitute engineers could be obtained without difficulty from the army and navy. Miss Mary O'Connor predicted disaster if the fire broke out simultaneously in different parts of the city.

Eight hundred Italians were booked to sail for their homes to-day on the French liner Espagne. Hundreds of other applicants for passage have visited the offices of the line. Other passengers on the Espagne are seventy-five buyers and designers going abroad to collect the Parisian spring styles in gowns and millinery. Miss Mary O'Connor, the actress, and Mrs. A. K. Macomber also sailed.

## 282,000 STILL ABROAD.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The strength of the army July 14 was 782,000, the War Department estimated to-day. Of these, 282,000 were in Europe.

## Climbing to Wrecked Cars on Ladders To Rescue Injured in "L" Train Crash

Photograph Taken by an Evening World Photographer a Few Minutes After the Collision.



## CONFERENCES ON THE TREATY HIGHLY PLEASE PRESIDENT

(Continued From First Page.)

campaign to bring about ratification is his inquiry of the Entente Powers if they will accept "interpretations." Instead of "reservations," as indicating the attitude of the Senate when ratifying the treaty.

This is the most discussed topic in connection with the treaty to-day, for if the Allies agree it may mean a compromise between the President and the Republican Senators.

It is the impression of some of the Senators who have conferred with the President that he contemplates a public declaration about the Shantung affair that will clear up all misunderstandings. It is believed this may come in the form of a special message delivered in person by the President to the Senate.

Further to clarify the situation, it is understood that Japan and China have been urged to make announcements about Shantung, the former specifying the date on which it will leave the province and the other a statement it agrees to the plan.

The President commented at length on the "interpretations" plan to Senators Capper, Kellogg, Kenyon and McNary when they called at the White House yesterday, and also took the subject up with Senator Hitchcock when he was at the Capitol late in the afternoon. Senators went over all phases of the proposition among themselves.

Three classes of modifications of the treaty have been suggested: Amendments, reservations and interpretations.

Amendments would change the meaning as well as the language and would have to be accepted by the other parties of the treaty.

Reservations, while leaving the language of the contract unaltered, would add to it provisions that would qualify certain sections. These would also have to be agreed to by the other treaty powers.

Interpretations, on the other hand, simply express the Senate's understanding of provisions of the treaty. As they would be in the nature of emphases of such points as the inviolability of the Monroe Doctrine, retention of the power of Congress to say when the war forces of the United States should be employed, etc., it might be that the other treaty powers could tacitly recognize them without having to reconsider the treaty.

The President will not accept any change or qualification that will necessitate the return of the treaty to the Peace Conference or the signature powers.

If interpretations are accepted by the powers it is possible the President may accept some kind of compromise involving interpretation of various features in the treaty. It is said that he does not desire that Article X be included in the treaty. Sentiment of the Senate is being tested on this point. It is assumed that efforts may be made to reach some ground of agreement as between the Democrats and Republicans.

As an offset to Republican insistence on reservations, the President is endeavoring to win over those who most strongly favor a League of Nations and to meet their objections by explanations and arguments.

In addition to argument, the President is hoping to be able within a few days to make such statements regarding Shantung and possibly other features of the treaty as will remove a large proportion of the existing antagonism. Every available fact will be brought to the assistance of the President in making his fight for the League of Nations.

As a long step in the direction of clearing up the Shantung trouble, the President has requested permission from the other Allied Powers to make public all the discussions and documents connected with the granting of Shantung to Japan. It is thought this will go a long way toward pacifying and calming those who most bitterly denounce the looking of China.

## Boy's Body Recovered From Water

The body of twelve-year-old David Kai, No. 175 Beach 44th Street, Edgewater, who was drowned yesterday near his home, was found this morning at Belle Harbor. It had floated about four miles.

## LOUISIANA WORKMAN GETS WINDFALL FROM ITALY.

LOUISIANA, July 19.—While chasing a speeder in a police automobile to-day, Patrolman H. A. Radel and Fred J. Pauley, were instantly killed and Patrolman A. Kell was badly injured when the automobile, went into a stone ditch at the base of a hill.

## POLICE TO USE X-RAYS ON ALL BOMBS THEY FIND

Believe Important Evidence Often Is Destroyed by Soaking and Dissecting.

All the unexploded bombs that the police get hold of hereafter are to be X-rayed before they are ingested in any other way. This was announced to-day after a conference of Federal, State and municipal officials, who have been investigating bomb outrages and revolutionary movements.

The idea was suggested by Sergeant Gagan of the bomb squad, who believes that the X-ray may reveal details which would be destroyed by soaking and dissecting.

It was also said by persons present at the conference that arrests probably will be made in a few days in connection with recent bomb outrages. William J. Flynn, in charge of the Federal investigation, is at Providence, R. I.

## NEUTRAL CONSULS TO ACT IN GERMANY FOR U. S.

Government to Arrange for Clearance of Ships Until Senate Acts on Treaty.

PARIS, July 19.—The American Government, it is understood here, is arranging with neutral Governments for their consuls to clear American ships at German ports until the United States Senate acts upon the peace treaty.

McAuliffe Quits After 25 Years to Join U. S. Service.

Lieut. Timothy McAuliffe of the East 61st Street station, was retired by Commissioner Enright at his own request after twenty-five years' service. McAuliffe entered the department in 1894 and became a lieutenant in November, 1917.

He was the organizer of the first "Strong Arm Squad" in 1918 and many special details in all five boroughs. He is going into the Federal service. His former comrades are planning to give a dinner in his honor.

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Police Killed in Auto Chase.

ARMOUR TELLS WHY SHOE PRICES ARE GOING UP.

J. Ogden Armour, in a statement given to the public in Chicago, made reference to conditions existing in the cattle raising and packing industries which had bearing on the soaring values of hides. Mr. Armour said:

"Eighty to 85 per cent. of the total amount which the packers get from the sale of live stock and the by products is paid back to the producer of the live animal. That makes the cost of the raw material the overwhelming factor in determining the cost of the consumer must pay. Since the outbreak of the war the cost of hide animals has advanced greatly and the cattle raiser has been receiving the benefit. Coupled with this is the fact that the cost of labor of every kind connected with the packing industry has practically doubled

## NEW PACIFIC FLEET STARTS ITS CRUISE TO WESTERN COAST

The man or woman who buys a pair of shoes around the first of next October must be prepared to pay from 30 to 40 per cent. more than the present prices. This warning is voiced by retailers, wholesalers and tanners through their trade organizations, by individuals engaged in the shoe and leather business, and by the well informed trade papers.

There are two paramount reasons for this situation. They are:

1. The cost of raw materials, principally hides, has advanced to unprecedented prices.

2. The wages paid to labor in all branches of the shoe making industry have advanced from 100 to 250 per cent.

From the retailers' point of view this prediction was made by Henry W. Cook in an address before the New York State Retail Shoe Dealers' Association and endorsed by the convention which was held at Rochester last week:

"I think prices are going higher, and materially so; and the principal reasons are perfectly obvious—scarcity of raw materials, coupled with an unprecedented demand for both leather and shoes at home and abroad, and the foreign demand is probably the greater factor."

There is no relief in sight, according to John Slater of No. 415 5th Avenue, Chairman of the association's Committee on Resolutions.

"Prices of shoes are bound to go on increasing," Mr. Slater said, "and no man can forecast when the upward tendency will stop."

ARE THE STOCK RAISERS AND WORKINGMEN PROFITEERS? "Who is profiteering?" Mr. Slater was asked.

"The retail dealers, the wholesalers, the manufacturers and the tanners are positively not profiteering," Mr. Slater answered. "The retailers in normal times figured on 30 to 40 per cent. profit. Some, not many, whose risks are greater than others have been compelled to allow themselves at present a 50 per cent. margin for profit. The wholesalers, manufacturers and tanners are figuring on no higher per cent. of profit than they earned before the war. The increased cost of hides and increased wages to employees is the rockbottom cause of high shoe prices."

"What will be the cost next fall of a pair of shoes which now costs the public \$12?" Mr. Slater was asked.

"Anywhere from \$16 to \$20, and the same ratio of increase will apply to all grades of footwear," was the answer.

E. A. Brand, Executive Secretary of the Tanners' Council of the United States, exhibited statistics indicating that the tanners have added to the price of leather not more than the increased cost of hides and labor, and that tanners' profits have reached no higher percentage.

John Coward of the James Coward Company, manufacturers as well as retailers of popular price shoes, said that dealers usually figure on from 30 to 60 per cent. margin of profit and that the higher prices do not mean increased profits. From tanners to retailers, all laid the blame primarily on the great packers and other distributors of raw hides. Speaking for the packers' side, Mr. Armour & Co. and the packers' side of the case, A. H. Van Pelt, general superintendent of the New York offices of Armour & Co., said:

"Hides have reached record breaking prices and the indications are that still higher prices will be attained. The whole world is in the market for leather and hides and the supply cannot possibly be made to equal the demand. Europe is bidding unprecedented high prices and the United States is competing against the Europeans. There will be no substantial relief until animal production in all the hide producing countries becomes normal and shipping tonnage to regularly move the increased export of hides is provided."

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Demand for It Is World-Wide—Raw Material and Labor Non-Existent.

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